

WIN

To WINCE. *v. n.* [*guings*, Welsh.] To kick as impatient of a rider, or of pain.
I will sit as quiet as a lamb,
I will not stir, nor wince, nor speak a word.
Room, room, for my horse will wince,
If he came within so many yards of a prince.
The angry beast did straight resent
The wrong done to his fundament,
Began to kick, and fling, and wince,
As if he had been beside his fence.
WINCH. *n. f.* [*guincher*, French, to twist.] A windlace; something held in the hand by which a wheel or cylinder is turned.
Put a winch with the wheel.
To WINCH. *v. a.* [The same with *wince*, or perhaps from *guincher*, French, to twist; *winch* signifying sometimes to writhe or contort the body.] To kick with impatience; to shrink from any uneasiness.
We who have free souls,
It touches not, let the gall'd jade wince;
Our withers are unwrung.
Have these bones rattled, and this head
So often in thy quarrel bled!
Nor did I ever wince or grudge it.
This last allusion gall'd the panther more;
Yet seem'd she not to wince, tho' shrewdly pain'd.
Their consciences are gall'd, and this makes them wince
and fling, as if they had some mettle.
WINDPIPE. *n. f.*
There is a small red flower in the stubble-fields, which
country people call the *windpipe*; which if it open in the
morning, you may be sure, a fair day will follow.
WIND. *n. f.* [*pinb*, Saxon; *wind*, Dutch; *gwynt*, Welsh.]
1. Wind is when any tract of air moves from the place it is
in, to any other, with an impetus that is sensible to us,
wherefore it was not ill called by the antients, a swifter course
of air; a flowing wave of air; a flux, effusion, or stream of
air.
The worthy fellow is our general. He's the rock, the oak
not to be wind-shaken.
Love's heralds should be thoughts,
Which ten times faster glides than the sun beams,
Driving back shadows over low'ring hills.
Therefore do nimble-pinion'd doves draw love;
And therefore hath the wind-swift Cupid wings.
Falmouth lieth farther out in the trade way, and so offereth a
sooner opportunity to wind-driven ships than Plymouth.
Wind is nothing but a violent motion of the air, produced
by its rarefaction, more in one place than another, by the sun-
beams, the attractions of the moon, and the combinations of
the earth's motions.
2. Direction of the blast from a particular point. As eastward;
westward.
I'll give thee a wind.
I myself have all the other,
And the very points they blow;
All the quarters that they know
T' th' shipman's card.
3. Breath; power or act of respiration.
If my wind were but long enough to say my prayers, I
would repent.
His wind he never took whilst the cup was at his mouth,
but justly observ'd the rule of drinking with one breath.
The perfume of the flowers, and their virtues to cure short-
ness of wind in purify old men, seems to agree most with
the orange.
It stop'd at once the passage of his wind,
And the free soul to flitting air resign'd.
4. Air caused by any action.
On each side her
Stood pretty dimpled boys, like smiling Cupids
With divers colour'd fans, whose wind did seem
To glow the delicate cheeks which they did cool.
In an organ, from one blast of wind,
To many a row of pipes the found-board breathes.
5. Breath modulated by an instrument.
Where the air is pent, there breath or other blowing,
which carries but a gentle percussion, suffices to create found;
as in pipes and wind instruments.
Their instruments were various in their kind,
Some for the bow, and some for breathing wind.
6. Air impregnated with scent.
A hare had long escap'd pursuing hounds,
By often shifting into distant grounds,
Till finding all his artifices vain,
To save his life, he leap'd into the main.
But there, alas! he could no safety find,
A pack of dog-fish had him in the wind.
7. Flatulence; windiness.
It turns
Wisdom to folly, as nourishment to wind.

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8. Any thing insignificant or light as wind.
Think not with wind of airy threats to awe.
9. Down the WIND. To decay.
A man that had a great veneration for an image in his
house, found that the more he prayed to it to prosper him in
the world, the more he went down the wind still.
10. To take or have the WIND. To gain or have the upper-hand.
Let a king in council beware how he opens his own in-
clinations too much, for else counsellors will but take the
wind of him; instead of giving free counsel.
To WIND. *v. a.* [*pinban*, Sax. *winden*, Dutch. from the noun.]
1. To blow; to found by inflation.
The squire 'gan nigher to approach,
And wind his horn upon the cattle wall,
That with the noise it shook as it would fall.
Every Triton's horn is winding,
Welcome to the wat'ry plain.
Ye vigorous swains! while youth ferments your blood,
Wind the thrill horn, or spread the waving net.
2. To turn round; to twist.
Nero could touch and time the harp well; but in govern-
ment sometimes he used to wind the pins too high, and some-
times let them down too low.
The figure of a sturdy woman done by Michael Angelo,
washing and winding of linen cloaths, in which act the
wings out the water that made the fountain.
Wind the wood-bine round this arbour.
3. To regulate in action.
He vaulted with such ease into his seat,
As if an angel dropt down from the clouds,
To turn and wind a peryagus,
And witch the world with noble horsemanship.
In a commonwealth or realm,
The government is call'd the helm;
With which, like vessels under sail,
They're turn'd and wind'd by the tail.
4. To note; to follow by scent.
To turn by shifts or expedients.
Whence turning of religion's trade
The means to turn and wind a made.
6. To introduce by insinuation.
You have contriv'd to take
From Rome all feason'd offices, and to wind
Yourself into a power tyrannical.
Edmund, seek him out, wind me into him, frame the bu-
siness after your own wisdom.
Little arts and dexterities they have to wind in such things
into discourse.
7. To change.
Were our legislature vested in the prince, he might wind
and turn our constitution at his pleasure, and shape our gov-
ernment to his fancy.
8. To entwine; to enclose; to encircle.
Sleep thou and I will wind thee in my arms.
You know me well, and herein spend but time
To wind about my love with circumstance.
All wound with adders who with cloven tongues
Do hiss me into madness.
9. To WIND out. To extricate.
When he found himself dangerously embarked he bethought
himself of all possible ways to disentangle himself, and to wind
himself out of the labyrinth he was in.
10. To WIND up. To bring to a small compass, as a bottom
of thread.
Without solemnly winding up one argument, and intimat-
ing that he began another, he lets his thoughts, which were fully
possessed of the matter, run in one continued strain.
11. To WIND up. [Used of a watch] To convolve the spring;
to put in order to a certain end.
I frown the while, and perchance wind up my watch, or
play with some rich jewel.
Fate seem'd to wind him up for fourcore years,
Yet freshly ran he on, ten winters more:
Till like a clock worn out with calling time,
The wheels of weary life at last stood still.
Will not the author of the universe, having made an au-
tomaton, which can wind up itself, see whether it hath stood
still, or gone true.
12. To WIND up. To raise by degrees.
These he did so wind up to his purpose that they with-
drew from the court.
When they could not coolly convince him, they rais'd,
and call'd him an heretic: thus they wound up his temper
to a pitch, and treacherously made use of that infirmity.
13. To WIND up. To straiten a string by turning that on
which it is rolled; to put in tune.
Hylas! why fit we mute,
Now that each bird saluteth the spring?
Wind up the slacken'd strings of thy lute,
Never canst thou want matter to sing.

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Your lute may wind its strings but little higher
To tune their notes to that immortal quire.
15. To WIND up. To put in order for regular action: from a
watch.
O you kind gods!
Cure this great breach of his abused nature;
Th' untun'd and jarring senses, O, wind up,
Of this child chang'd father.
The weyrd sisters, hand in hand,
Pottery of the sea and land,
Thus do go about, about,
Thrice to thine, and thrice to mine,
And thrice again to make up nine:
Peace, the charm's wound up.
To WIND. *v. n.*
1. To turn; to change.
So swift your judgments turn and wind,
You cast our fleetest was a mile behind.
2. To turn; to be convolved.
Some plants can support themselves, and some others creep
along the ground, and wind about other trees, and cannot sup-
port themselves.
Stairs of a solid newel spread only upon one small newel, as
the several folds of fans spread about their centers; but these,
because they sometimes wind, and sometimes fly off from that
winding, take more room up in the stair-case.
3. To move round.
If aught obstruct thy course, yet stand not still,
But wind about, 'till thou hast topp'd the hill.
4. To proceed in flexures.
It shall not wind with such a deep indent,
As rob me of so rich a bottom here.
He winds with ease
Through the pure marble air his oblique way,
Amongst innumerable stars.
It was a rock winding with one ascent.
The silver Thames, her own domestick flood,
Shall bear her vessels, like a sweeping train;
And often wind, as of his mistress proud,
With longing eyes to meet her face again.
You that can search those many corner'd minds,
Where woman's crooked fancy turns and winds,
Still fix thy eyes intent upon the throng,
And, as the paffes open, wind along.
Swift ascending from the azure wave,
He took the path that wind'd to the cave.
5. To be extricated; to be disentangled.
Long lab'ring underneath, ere they could wind
Out of such prison.
WINDBOUND. *adj.* [wind and bound.] Confined by contrary
winds.
Yet not for this the windbound navy weigh'd;
Slack were their sails, and Neptune disobey'd.
When I bestir myself, it is high sea in his house; and when
I sit still, his affairs forsooth are windbound.
Is it reasonable that our English fleet, which used to be the
terror of the ocean, should be windbound?
WINDEGG. *n. f.* An egg not impregnated; an egg that does
not contain the principles of life.
Sound eggs sink, and such as are addled swim; as do also
those termed hypenemia, or windeggs.
WINDER. *n. f.* [from wind.]
1. An instrument or person by which any thing is turned
round.
To keep troublesome servants out of the kitchen, leave the
winder sticking on the jack to fall on their heads.
2. A plant that twists itself round others.
Plants that put forth their sap hastily, have their bodies not
proportionable to their length; and therefore they are winders
and creepers, as ivy and bryony.
WINDFALL. *n. f.* [wind and fall.] Fruit blown down from
the tree.
Gather now, if ripe, your Winter fruits, as apples, to
prevent their falling by the great winds; also gather your
windfalls.
WINDFLOWER. *n. f.* The anemone. A flower.
WINDGALL. *n. f.* [wind and gall.]
Windgalls are soft, yielding, flatulent tumours or bladders,
full of corrupt jelly, which grow upon each side of the fet-
lock joints, and are so painful in hot weather and hard ways,
that they make a horse to halt. They are caused by violent
fraining, or by a horse's standing on a sloping floor, or from
extreme labour and heat, or by blows.
His horse infected with the falshion, full of windgalls, and
sped with pavins.
WINDGUN. *n. f.* [wind and gun.] Gun which discharges the
bullet by means of wind compressed.
The windgun is charged by the forcible compression of air,
being injected through a syringe; the strife and distention of
the imprisoned air serving, by the help of little falls or shuts
within, to stop and keep close the vents by which it was ad-
mitted.

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Forc'd from windguns, lead itself can fly,
And wondrous flugs cut swiftly through the sky.
WINDINESS. *n. f.* [from windy.]
1. Fulness of wind; flatulence.
A windiness and puffing up of your stomach after dinner,
and in the morning.
Orifices are prepared for the letting forth of the rarefied
spirits in ructus, or windings, the common effects of all fer-
mented liquors.
2. Tendency to generate wind.
Sena loseth somewhat of its windiness by decocting; and,
generally, subtle or windy spirits are taken off by incension
or evaporation.
3. Tumour; puffiness.
From this his modest and humble charity, virtues which
rarely cohabit with the swelling windiness of much knowledge,
issued this.
WINDING. *n. f.* [from wind.] Flexure; meander.
It was the pleasantest voyage in the world to follow the
windings of this river Inn, through such a variety of pleasing
scenes as the course of it naturally led us.
The ways of heav'n are dark and intricate;
Our understanding traces them in vain,
Nor sees with how much art the windings run,
Nor where the regular confusion ends.
WINDINGSHEET. *n. f.* [wind and sheet.] A sheet in which
the dead are enwrapped.
These arms of mine shall be thy windingsheet;
My heart, sweet boy, shall be thy sepulchre;
For from my heart thine image ne'er shall go.
The great windingsheets, that bury all things in oblivion, are
deluges and earthquakes.
The chaste Penelope, having, as she thought, lost Ulysses at
sea, employed her time in preparing a windingsheet for Laertes,
the father of her husband.
WINDLASS. *n. f.* [wind and lace.]
1. A handle by which a rope or lace is wrapped together round
a cylinder.
2. A handle by which any thing is turned.
Thus do we of wisdom and of reach,
With windlasses, and with assays of byas,
By indirections find directions out.
WINDLE. *n. f.* [from To wind.] A spindle.
WINDMILL. *n. f.* [wind and mill.] A mill turned by the
wind.
We like Don Quixote do advance
Against a windmill our vain lance.
Such a failing chariot might be more conveniently framed
with moveable sails, whose force may be impelled from their
motion, equivalent to those in a windmill.
Windmills grind twice the quantity in an hour that water-
mills do.
His fancy has made a giant of a windmill, and he's now
engaging it.
WINDOW. *n. f.* [windue, Danish. Skinner thinks it originally
wind-door.]
1. An aperture in a building by which air and light are intro-
mitted.
Being one day at my window all alone,
Many strange things happened me to see.
A fair view her window yields,
The town, the river, and the fields.
He through a little window cast his sight,
Though thick of bars that gave a scanty light;
But ev'n that glimmering serv'd him to descry
Th' inevitable charms of Emily.
When you leave the windows open for air, leave books on
the window-seat, that they may get air too.
2. The frame of glass or any other materials that covers the
aperture.
To thee I do commend my watchful soul,
Ere I let fall the windows of mine eyes:
Sleeping or waking, oh defend me still!
In the sun's light, let into my darkened chamber through a
small round hole in my window-shutter, at about ten or twelve
feet from the window, I placed a lens.
3. Lines crossing each other.
The fav'rite, that just begins to prattle,
Is very humorfome, and makes great clutter,
'Till he has wind'ros on his bread and butter.
4. An aperture resembling a window.
To WINDOW. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To furnish with windows.
Between these half columns above, the whole room was
windowed round.
With pert flat eyes she window'd well its head,
A brain of feathers, and a heart of lead.
2. To place at a window.
Wouldst thou be wind'w'd in great Rome, and see
Thy master thus with placid arms, bending down
His corrigible neck, his face subdu'd
To penetrative shame?
3. To